WHOLE NO. 8412.

MORNING ZDITION-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DEMOCRACY IN SYRACUSE.

osing of the Accounts of the Two Conventions.

CERESTING FACTS AND DEVELOPEMENTS Personal and Political Proclivities of the

Regency Delegates to Charleston.

ORE TROUBLE BREWING

O ARE THE DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON IN FAVOR PF T—ERRORS CORRECTED—THE ALBANY REGERCY AT PAULT—THEIR HRIBGULARITY PROVED—THE MUMGATES OF THE MOZART HALL PARTY ALONE

here is the greatest interest manifested everywhere to a classification of the personal and political proclivi-of the delegates who have just been appointed to

DETROATER AT LARGE.	March Street
Dean Richmond Soft Hard.	Douglas.
Augustus Schell Hard	Dickinson.
Beast V. Fowler Soft	Douglas.
Delos De Wolf Hard	Dickinson.
Alternates.	
John J. Taylor Soft	Douglas.
Daniel P Tiemann Soft	Douglas.
Daniel F. Tiemann Soft	Dickinson.
G. A Danby Hard	Dickinson.
	Divamova.
DISTRICT DELEGATES.	Donales
-Wm. H. Ludlow Soft	Douglas. Dickinson.
Tunis G. Bergen Hard	Dickinson.
-Francis B. Spinola Hard H. McLaughlin Hard	Dickinson.
Tunis G. Bergen Hard Francis B. Spinola Hard H. McLaughlin Hard John Y. Savage Soft William Miner Soft	
William Miner Soft	Douglas. Guthrie.
-John Kelly Hard and soft	Jas. L. Orr.
M. T. Brennan Soft	Guthrie.
-Isaiah Rynders Soft	Buchanan.
Edmund Driggs, Hard	Dickinson.
-John Cochrane 808	Hunter.
Edward Dugro Hard	Dickinson.
Edward Dugro Hard	Douglas.
Wm. N. McIntyre Hard	Cobb.
-Edward Cooper Soit	Douglas.
Andre Froment Soft	Douglas.
-Gouverneur Kemble Soft	Buchanan.
Edwin Croswell Hard	Dickinson.
-Benjamin H. Edsall Hard	Dickinson.
John C. Hallay Soft	Douglas.
-Wm. F. Russel Hard	Dickinson.
George Beach Hard	Dickinson.
-Theodore Miller Soft	Douglas.
John C. Hallay Soft. -Wm. F. Russel. Hard. -George Beach. Hard. -Theodore Miller. Soft. -Henry Staats. Hard. -David I. Seymour. Hard. Moses Warren. Soft. Soft.	Dickinson.
-David L. Seymour Hard	Dickinson.
Moses Warren Soft Soft Soft Soft Soft Soft Soft Soft	Seymour. Guthrie.
Peter Capper Soft	Douglas.
-John Titcomb Hard	Wise.
Charles R. Ingalls Soft	Douglas.
-Lemnol Statson	Douglas.
Bidney Lawrence Soft	Guthrie.
-James C. Spencer Hard	Dickinson.
L Carryl Hard	Dickinson.
-Alonso C. Paige Soft	Guthrie.
	Douglas.
-Samuel North SoftAlexander H. Burhans. HardJohn Stryker SoftD. P. Bissel SoftJohn F. Hubbard. Ir. Hard.	Holt.
Alexander H. Burhans. Hard	Dickinson.
-Jehn Stryker Soft	Soymour,
D. P. Rissel Soft	Seymour. Dickinson.
Henry & Randall Hard	Dickinson.
-John F. Hubbard, Jr. Hard Henry S. Randall	Seymour.
-Lake D. Smith Soft Sidney T. Fairchild Soft	Seymour.
Sidney T. Fairchild Soft -D. C. West Soft	Seymour.
	Seymour.
-Jas. P. Haskin Soft	Douglas.
John J. Pock Hard	Dickinson.
-C. P. Ross Soft	Douglas.
Aaron Griswold	Wisc.
-W. W. Wright Hard	Dickinson.
Ar. A. Uguen Cont	Seymour.
-Henry J. Barto Soft	Dickinson.
Charles Hewlett Soft	Dickinson.
-C. C. B. Walker Soft	Douglas.
A. J. Abbott	Wise.
-S. B. Jewett. Soft. B. F. Gillson SoftWm. B. Champlain, Soft.	Guthrie.
-Wm. B. Champlain Soft	Douglas.

h of what I say.

ocratic usage to pack the hall by the issuing of ets. The hall ought, in the first instance, to have been n to all, and the question as to those who had a right remain there ought to have been determined by the dentials, the uncontested delegates making the initia-y movements. It has been charged that the party in resition to the Regency created the disturbance and rped possession of the hall. But how little truth there a that allegation may easily be settled by the fact that entire control of the hall was in the hands of Peter ger, the chairman of the State Committee, a leading mber of the Regency, and it was by tickets led by him, and signed with his name, that nission to the hall was obtained. It is not likely that a set of politicians as the Regency would pack the with a set of rowdies in opposition to themselves t they did pack it with roughs and fighting men from York and other places there can be no doubt; and

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

he fighting men from New York are notoriously under control of the Tammany Hall leaders, who co-operate h the Albany Confidence men. twithstanding the rowdy arrangements of the Reger

ty. Exactly to the minute, at twelve o'clock, the stated in the call, the meeting was called rden by a delegate whose seat was not contested a chairman appointed in a regular manner. The disturbers of the Convention were Peter Cagger and time," called it again to order and insisted on appointshatever of riot afterwards occurred. That the first hes, several respectable citizens can swear. Further, neeting to order at any time. This is the third point

fregularly.

The next point is, that the appointment of delegates to Charleston Convention was virtually placed in the ids of the chairman of the Regency faction, who named committee who selected the dele

egation controls the minority, and it is to act as a unit.

ether the minority will submit to be so controlled is ther question; but the irregularity and despotism of

sing such a resolution are equally the same.

In these several points, therefore, the Regency Contion is proved to be irregular and contrary to demo-ic usage in this State. If there is any justice, there or any fair play, in the Charleston Convention, the e delegation of the Regency faction will be rejected, several Congressio val districts, will be admitted, in ience to the great principle of true popular sove nty, not the squatter set creignty of which we hear

THE VICTORS—THIMBLE RIGGERY ON THE WHOLE TRIUMPHANT—VIEW OF THE PIELD AFTER THE BATTLE—WHAT THE DOUGLAS CLIQUE, THE DICK-INSON MEN AND CONFIDENCE CASSIDY ARE GOING TO DO.

The "banquet halls" are literally deserted this morning, and those happy fountains where bad old rye and rot-gut Bourbon fertilized the flery hearts and imaginarot-gut Hourbon fertilized the hery nearts and imaginations of thousands of case-hardened democrats, are well nigh dried up. Cassidy, Cagger & Co. scampered away to Albany last night with a Beelzebub halo of triumph around them which will radiate to-day or to-morrow in

chuckled himself off with them, declaring that everything had gone "just right." In the same train some forty had gone just right.— In the same train some torty half drunken patriots screeched and yelled their reeling carcasses into seats, simpering, fighting, swearing, laugh-ing or hiccupping into the initiatory guter phase of ine briety, according to the nature and habits of the individual. Cannon meanwhile were firing—probably as a sign of re-Cannon meanwhile were firing—probably as a sign of re-oicing on the part of Syracusans to be well rid of such a

the hards. The two former are ill content with the result of the Convention. Schell has more reason to be satisfied in consequence of the unusual, unexpected compliment which the Tammany Hall democracy have paid him in making him a delegate at large, in addition to one already delegate, as well as his partner, Craig, of Kings. It appears certain, however, that the agreement which it was understood would be carried out in relation to the division out. The Regency men say they could not do it. The hards themselves—that is the discontented among them— say they have been unfairly dealt with. Hon. Daniel S. hards themsolves—that is the discontented among them—say they have been unfairly dealt with. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who is still in Syracuse, entertains a brighter view of things, and declares that he is "satisfied with the action of his friends," among whom he includes the right-minded men of both sections.

On the whole, it is apparent that there will be an after-clap to what has been done, but that it will arise out of the personal disappointments of individuals more than out of the old factional divisions. New issues have obliterated these latter to a great degree, and the very words which designate them are pronounced old fogy, and discountenanced. The new issue will be henceforth between the autocratic rule of the Cassidy clique, including the railroad interest, and those who, on the other side, prefer genuine democracy to an "aristocracy of blackguards." The district system is the star of salvation for the people, by which they can defend their rights; and the usurpations of the late Convention in packing a delegation to Charleston will be resisted, and, if requisite, will create a revolution which must rend the democratic party of the State to its base.

The closing scenes of the Convention were rich in details of interest, but they must be reserved for a letter. Cochrane was called upon to speak, with a tumultuous uproar of applause and greeting, but illness prevented his complying wiff the universal desire. Duncan Magee waved his mindwills instead, and alternated gesticulations with Captain Rynders, who wanted, as usual, to have the last word.

The Douglas clique in this State have resolved upon a

Captain Rynders, who wanted, as usual, to have the last word.

The Douglas clique in this State have resolved upon a dodge to compensate them for the loss they conceive he has suffered by their not having been able to accomplish a coup d'état in his favor in the Convention. It is to pit him against Seward at the coming fall election, and to induce him to stump the State in favor of the Regency nominations. This, they think, will compet the minority in the delegation to Charleston to abide by the unit rule if Douglas should be the Presidential nominee. It is beyond a doubt, also, that the nominees for State officers are principally Douglas's supporters, and they affect to have a claim to his services on this account. Nevertheless, as the gentlemen on the Regency ticket were compelled to repudiate the animations of the Mozart Hall men before Cagger and Co. would use their slate, it may be that, if Douglas wishes to keep well with everybody, he will not see fit to be served in this way.

The Dickinson men do not all feel hound to observe the

with everybody, he will not see fit to be served in this way.

The Dickinson men do not all feel bound to observe the unit rule. They will adopt a plan of action among themselves, and, as they constitute a powerful and somentrated minority in the delegation, hope to make capital by dividing the Regency party into factions, which will not prove very difficult. The latter are split up among themselves. There are several Guthrie men in their ranks. Seymour's adherents are active and firm. A few are pledged to Mr. Cobb. Still another section of them wish to put forward Mr. Breckenridge. So that it may be feasible to enter a dividing wedge which will make the old hards masters of the situation once more.

Cassidy and the Atlas are about to play a beautiful ranne. Carger and he are solication with the capital ranner. Carger and he are solication with the compared with the their compared with the their proposes which these curses of the democratic party are everlastingly practizing.

WHAT NEXT — WILL THE ENOW NOTHINGS DO.

WHAT NEXT?—WHAT WILL THE ENOW NOTHINGS DO, AND WHAT WILL BE THE EPPECT OF THEIR ACTION ON THE ELECTION?—THE CONVENTION OF CANAL MEN TO COME OFF—THE ANTECKDENTS OF THE CANDIDATES EXAMINED—18 NOT THE CHARLESTON DELEGATION FOR SEYMOUR?

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15, 1859.

The democrats having placed their State ticket in the field, and got fairly, or unfairly, through their Charles-ton delegation business, what next? Can they elect their ticket? I believe it to be the judgment of the soundest in the field a ticket selected about equally from the democratic and republican tickets, there could be scarcely doubt but those selections would carry before the people It is believed that they could cast for such a ticket forty to sixty thousand votes, which would be enough to constitute them the balance of power. The idea has been suggested that the candidates thus selected by the Know repulsion of the foreign vote. Curious as the exhibition would be of the Know Nothings and the Irish and Ger mans voting together, it is not believed by those who are presumed to be best prepared to judge that there is any sufficient ground for expecting such adverse influen The foreign vote is at home in the democratic party, and where will it go if it leave that party?

There is hardly a doubt now that the Know

Nothings will make up an eclectic ticke from the other two parties. There is considerable two parties, but by the "canal men," who are to hold a to be a desire felt among the latter that the Know Nothings should make their selections particularly with reference to the known canal antecedents of candi-dates. The vote of the "canal men," joined to that of the Know Nothings, would, it is believed, make the election of the candidates on whom they might agree entirely cer tain, thus placing the canals in the hands of their friends In this view of the case the canal record and antecedent

of the candidates on whom they might agree entirely certain, thus placing the canals in the hands of their friends. In this view of the case the canal record and antecedents of the candidates in nomination become the subject of interest and scrutiny. Seemingly realizing the importance of being unmistakable on the canal question, the resolutions of the Pemocratic Convention take strong canal ground, claim that the democrats are the peculiar friends of the canals, and point to a Bouck, a Bronson and a Flagg, as the founders of their faith. The republicans profess scarcely less. Consequently, the record of candidates will be all the more closely scrutinized.

Mr. Jones (dem.) and Mr. Leavenworth (rep.) stand at the head of the list. The latter is so closely identified with the Regency, that is avowedly in favor of selling the canals, and at the same time hope to make a good speculation by purchasing them, that he can scarcely hope to disconnect himself from it, or escape the influence which the fact is calculated to exert. Mr. Leavenworth may say he has been a good canal man, and point possibly to something he has said and done some time or other. So can Thurlow Weed, who now advocates the sale of the canals and supports Mr. Leavenworth as the republican nominee all in the same breath. There is an unsoundness in Mr. Leavenworth's case which must go far to damage him if it does not prove entirely fatal. Mr. Jones, his competitor, lives off the canals, but still in the very neighborhood deepest interested in our improvement system, for no part of our State or country derives so many and positive advantages from the canals as New York. Mr. Jones has always been ranked as a hard democrat, and as such has claimed to be a good friend of the canals, of the Bouck and Bronson school. It is not suspected that he is the peculiar friend or favorite of any man or body of men who propose either to sell or purchase the canals.

Next we have Messrs. Church (dem.) and Denniston (rep.) opposed to each other for the office of omptro

about the canals. He goes with his party on that subject, only desking to know in time what his party requires of him. As a canal man his record would probably startle Pobody either way. Let the friends of Mr. Myers produce anything better in his favor if they can.

Both Mr. Vanderpoel (dem.) and Mr. Dorshiemer (rep.) live at Baffaio. The latter keeps a good hotel, and has the most impiacable barnburner antecedents. Little more can be said of him. This may or may not entitle him to the confidence of canal men in preference to Mr. Vanderpoel, who is a lawyer, and as Treasurer for two years has pursued steadily the democratic policy on the subject of the canals, if anybody knows precisely what that is.

Mr. Richmond, as a democrat, and Mr. Story, as a republican, are probably about equally good canal men. Making canals has long been their business, and both have reputations for being honest men, which is a good deal to say when we overhaul engineering records of former years.

For Canal Commissioner, Mr. Skinner (dem.) and Mr. Chapin (rep.) are before the people. The former has been in the canal business to do. He probably belongs on the list of practical canal men, though it is said he has his particular friends among railway monopoly men. Mr. Skinner lives on the line of the canal, and if anything more can be said for him he probably has friends who will say it. Messrs. Elderkin (dem.) and Forest (rep.) for Prison Inspector, are probably equally competent, and so also of Messrs. Sins and Eughes for Clerk of Court of Appeals. The Canal Board is the prise, and its complexion the important question before the people, particularly with canal men. In making their elections at Utica the Know Nothings will be quite likely to consult their views to a considerable cannot safely be concluded from a hasty glance. While the friends of Mr. Dickinson believe that he has been fairly treated, and the more numerous friends of Mr. Douglas are quite satisfied, and while, too, the general impression prevails that it is a Douglas d

DO THE NOMINATIONS MEAN SUCCESS?—WOOD'S NOMINATIONS CONCURRED IN—DOES NEW YORK CITY NEED A STATE PRISON INSPECTOR FOR ITS MORAL WALFAIRS,—INTERESTING INTERVIEW BETWEEN MAYOR WOOD AND A FARTICULAR PRIEND—THE ALBANY REGENCY STATE COMMITTEE RETAINED, ETC.

by acclamation indicated a wonderful degree of unanimity. As a general rule, such a state of things has been supposed to indicate a want of confidence in the success of the ticket. Men seek positions as candidates, as a general thing, in proportion as the chances of success are good or bad. The present may, however, be an exception. The renomination of the present democratic State officers, excepting Mr. Tucker, was a foregone conclusion; to them there was no opposition. The rest had been sufficiently talked up outside, and it received nearly two-thirds of the votes. Mr. Skinner, for Canal Commissioner, was already view of the case, and appealed to the Convention to bear witness that the scenes of yesterday authorized the belief that the prisons would, or should at least, recruit largely from that city. Mr. Elderkin was finally nominated, which was also a concurrence in the Monart Hall selection, though any such idea was repudiated. But the joke went round that Mr. Wood's selections were proving highly popular. It is said that Mr. Wood, on leaving last evenying, remarked that the regulars, whom he called the seceders, would be compelled to take his selections in order to disguise the poverty of their strength at the polls.

ing, remarked that the regulars, whom he called the secenciers, would be compelled to take his selections in order to disguise the poverty of their strength at the polls. These things should be recorded as among the humors of the Convention.

If we are to believe a current and well authenticated rumor, Mr. Wood and his friends were not entirely harmonious. Last evening, when the Mozart Hall delegates had finished their business in the parlor at the Voorhees House—which you will, of course, understand was simply the recording of Mr. Wood's will—Mr. John A. Green, who had been Wood's assistant engineer from the beginning and been Wood's assistant engineer from the beginned and the second of course, made up of Wood's friends. Wood presented the list; Green taking it, erased all but three or four of the names, and substituted those of his own friends. High and not altogether complimentary words ensued. Green ventured the opinion that the example of the second of the secon

The Murder on Staten Island.

OF THE JURY, ETC.

The inquest in the case of Francis Ducharme, who was murdered on Staten Island some time ago, was resumed on Thursday evening at Clifton, before Coroner Vanderbilt and Justice Garrett, assisted by Mr. Vermilye.

Cuffee Lang, (colored,) the first witness called, deposed

as follows:—I reside at Clifton; on the night of the 21st of August last I awoke and heard the cry of murder; went to the door; neither heard nor saw any one passing; my daughter sleeps overhead; she heard the cry; never heard

Mary Lang (daughter of Cuffee Lang), testified as fol-lows:—Live in Clifton; on the night of the 21st of August last was home in bed; heard the cry of murder twice while in bed; got up to look out of the window; heard or

last was home in bed; heard the cry of murder twice while in bed; got up to look out of the window; heard or saw no one passing.

Margaret Parker, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—Live in the capacity of nurse at Mr. Christic's; sleep in the cottage near the road; on the night of 21st of August was sitting in my bedroom, which faces the avenue; heard a cry of fire three times between ten and eleven o'clock; heard loud talking in the street; looked out of the window; it was a dark night; did not recognise the voices; it sounded as if three men were talking; on Monday afternoon, the 22d, went to Ducharme's; he talked only in French when I was there; the coachman, cook and laundress slept in the cottage that night; do not know if they heard the cries.

Ellen Linkenno, being sworn, testified as follows:—I live in Williamsburg; on the night of the 21st ult. left New York for Clifton, at nine o'clock; walked along the avenue; saw some men quarreling on the sidewalk by Mr. Christic's; heard loud talk; did not know to they were; went home, and came back for candles; heard some one say "Come out, if you want a crack;" the reply was, "I don't want to fight, I want to go home;" when I got by Kelly's, heard a cry of murder three times; ran home very much frightened; thought one of the persons was Tom Gaffney; am not sure; think there were eight or nine persons in the crowd that I saw; they were all talking loud; it was near cleven o'clock; Anne Rush was standing by the gate when I got home.

Edward McHaoff testified as follows:—Was at Stapleton on the night of the 21st; went from there to Father Lewis' with Ducharme; parted with him at the gate about quarter past ten o'clock; did not see him again that night; some six weeks since a friend of mine, named Johnson, was standing by the gate when I got home.

Edward McHaoff testified as follows:—On Sunday night, the 21st of August, was on my way from New York with Mrs. Linkenne; came out of the house with her to the gate; heard a gry of murder three times; seemed to come f

at the hands of some persons of the Known."

The Supervisors of Richmond county will probably offer a reward for any information which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

We have been requested to correct a mistake which occurred in Thursday's Hrmalo. The name of Louis Keely, as there given in the testimony of Mrs. Ducharme, should have been Dennis Keely.

The Turf.
UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.

loose somewhere," decided that "Rattler won the race, IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Scott Ordered to the Pacific to Manage the San Juan Island Difficulty-The Latest Official Accounts from the Disputed Territory-The California Election-Senator

Douglas a Stump Candidate for the Presidency, &c.,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1859. General Scott left here this afternoon for New York

ments, requires great care and caution on the part of our

The President, in conferring with General Scott in regard to the matter, suggested the propriety of sending some one there who was less impetuous and more prudent than General Harney. General Scott at once inform ed the Presirent that he would go, and that as soon as his instructions were prepared he would be ready to

in Cabinet council to-day. They will probably be completed to-morrow, and forwarded immediately to New

from General Harney, brought by the Star of the West. There had been no material change, and matters remained

There is a good deal of talk here now among the friends of Douglas, that in case he fails to get the nomination at Charleston, he intends to run as an independent candi-

Washington, Sept. 16, 1869.
The late convention between Great Britain and the republic of Guatemala has not excited "a renewal of angry was recently predicted by the English press. On the con-trary, both governments are still animated by the hope that their Central American differences will be happily ad-

British encroachments on its soil. This arrangement is claimed to be in accordance with the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, a clause of which to this effect, substantially consenting to such an arrangement, having been ratified by the United States Senate while the treaty itself was defeated by that body owing

while the treaty itself was defeated by that body owing to a clause therein of an anti-slavery character.

The other points proposed to be settled in the same treaty, namely, with regard to the island of Ruatan and the surrender of the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua, will be placed in charge of Br. Wyke, the new British minister, and it is thought that these questions will be aduated by him to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, (Sect. Prices Parties to present the Obstance of the Prices Concerned, Sect. Prices Parties to Propose the Obstance of the Prices Parties to Propose the Obstance of Prices Parties Parties Technique (Parties Parties Par Great Britain having undertaken to remove the obstruc-

tance to her; but this may be the result of accident, Sir render the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua, but in terms unsatisfactory to that republic. What he has failed to do, it is confidently expressed as

ing to information derived from intelligent sources. A all events, if there are any unintentional errors in the

above brief exposition, they do not materially affect the facts recited in connection with this subject. The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Narragansett:—Commander Hunt; Lieutenants Preble, Ransom and Blake; Purser Emery; Passed

Assistant Surgeon Laws has been ordered to report for duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. John Rudenstein has been commissioned as surgeon, and Bennett W. Green, of Virginia, assistant surgeon of

Official information from Utah received at the War Do partment, states the troops are now efficiently employed in protecting overland emigrants from attacks and out rages from the Indians on their route.

The President has recognized August Hirsh as Consul at Boston for the kingdom of Hanover.

Habeas Corpus for Little Ella Burns. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

SEPT. 16.—In the Matter of the Application for the Custody of Ella Burns.—The answer to the writ of habeas corpus ssued on Thursday was returnable this morning, and a arge concourse of persons were in court to see the little prodigy, but being ill, she was not able to appear. The ather of the child is the petitioner, and he alleges that she s detained by Mrs. Martha Pollock, who states that little Ella was indentured to her.

Ella was indentured to her.

In answer to the petition, Mr. Laroque (associated with ex-Judge Edmonds), counsel for the lady, stated that it was impossible for them to produce the child in Court, as she was at that time suffering severely from at attack of croup, and her life would be endangered were she removed. Mr. Laroque read a certificate of Dr. Alexander H. Whiting certifying to the same fact. He stated that they were ready to put in a return, and then take an adjournment.

Mr. Ashmead (associated with Mr. W. J. A. Fuller and Mr. Cook), for the father, said he would not oblect to a

they were ready to put in a return, and then take an adjournment.

Mr. Ashmead (associated with Mr. W. J. A. Fuller and Mr. Cook), for the father, said he would not object to a postponement, providing security were given for the producing of the child in Court. Various efforts had been made to obtain pessession of the child by habeas corpus in other States, which writs had always been cluded. They desired to have some security that the child would not be removed from the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Laroque said he did not know upon what ground the counsel based his statements, as he was advised the only attempts that had been made to recover possession of the child had been by kidnapping.

The Judge said that could be stopped by the Court appointing a person to take charge of the child and be responsible for her custody. He would name Mr. Harry Bertholf (chief efficer of the Court) as such custodian. Neither party objected to this course.

Mr. Cook, also counsel for the father, asked if there was any objection to the father seeing the child?

Mr. Laroque said he thought that matter should be left to the discretion of Mr. Bartholf, as, if the child were to see the father now, she knowing all the circumstances, and being more than ordinarily intelligent, it might have a prejudicial effect upon her health.

The Court adjourned the matter till Saturday morning, when the formal return will be put in.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

At the Clarendon Hotel—Hon B. M. McLane and family, Baltimore; Hon. J. B. Bland, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kenedy, Albany; Rev. J. Thompson, England; J. C. Harwood and lady, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Arosemens, Norfolk; Dr. Robert Caster and family, Philadelphia; Thomas Whirridge and family, Baltimore; H. H. Holbrook and family, West Point; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kennedy, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. S. Wickersham. Pennsylvania; Joel Rathbone and daughter, Albany; Chevalier Von Cockleburgh and family, Belgium; Dorr Ross and lady, Mrs. Ross, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Rodenald, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lance, Miss M. C. Thomas, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lance, Miss M. C. Thomas, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Cabell, Hugh M. Neison and son, Virginia; Clinton Wagner, Danlei Stewart, Miss Stewart, Baltimore; Wm. B. Hodgson, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levenrore and child, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Levenrore and child, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Levenrore and child, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bigelow, Boston; Dr. Nancrecle, Philadelphia.

From Charleston in the steamship Marion—Et Gantillen, J. P. Cushling, A. B. Spear, J. W. Bessman, J. P. Girardy, Thos White, J. E. Mingle, A. A. Clark, J. Gouldkop, Rev. Dr. McGarhun, Dr. C. Wagner, M. David, J. Goodwin, C. Bulwinkie, A. Dougherty, F. Smith, O. Francis, A. Fredered, Philadelphia.

From Savannah in the steamship Star of the South—R. W. Owens, J. I. Wyckoff, T. Wolf, Dr. P. Stotesbury, H. Vaughn, Mrs. William Thomas, Miss Fannie Thomas, Edward Lovell—and one in the steerage.

From Hamburg, in the ship Shepherd Knapp—Dr. P. Teit-

DEPARTURES.

and one in the steerage.

From Hamburg, in the ship Shepherd Knapp—Dr P Teitmann, Capt C Koch, Jules Wenger. From Port au Prince, in the brig Baltimore—F X Cchuabel, Adrian B Harz, Gen Guirrere Prophete, son and servant.

Another Revolt of Bergen Tunnel Men. THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD TRACE OB-STRUCTED—THE MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS STOPPED—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Another strike of the men employed at the New York and Eric tunnel at Bergen took place yesterday, and resuited in great disorder to the trains run upon that road. It appears that the men are paid on the 1st and 15th of every month. The second pay day transpired on Thursday, and the men, numbering about 400, not having re-ceived their money, left their work yesterday about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. They proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the slaughter house, a short distance from where the Northern road diverges, nacto menced to put obstructions upon the track to prevent the passage of the trains. A number of dirt cars were brought to the spot and turned bottom side up, and stones, sods and earth were then piled up until a formidable barrier had been raised.

from Paterson, and about one o'clock, P. M., the Cincin-nati mail train from Jersey City also came up from the other way. They were not allowed to remove the ob-

nati mail train from Jersey City also came up from the other way. They were not allowed to remove the obstructions.

Another train left Jersey City at half past four, on board of which was Mayor Collard, of Hudson City, Mr. Marsh, the recently appointed Receiver, Mr. Burnett, Constable Dunn, of Jersey City, a number of the employes of the road, together with several citizens.

Upon arriving at the blockade the train was brought to a standstill and the above named persons proceeded in a body to remove the obstructions. This was a signal for the strikers to come down in a body of about two hundred, and the obstructions were again replaced, while some of them excitedly demanded to be shown the man who first put a hand to removing them, and declared that they would not allow any train to pass until they received their money. There was no violence offered on either side. Mayor Collard and the railroad men remonstrated, telling them that the New York and Eric Company had nothing to do as yot with the tunnel, and advising them to resort to legal means for redress. The strikers told Mayor Collard that they helped to elect him last spring, and he was the last man that ought to take a hand against them now, when they were only asking their just demands. The men set to work, and were about to block up the train in the rear to prevent them from returning to Jersey City; but they were persuaded to desist, and allowed the passengers to return. At the time the train came up a signal whistle Sounded, and men, women and children came running from all directions. A person present said it appeared to be a regular holiday with them. The train again returned about six o'clock to Jersey City.

One of the passengers to return. At the time the train came up a signal whistle Sounded, and men, women and children came running from all directions. A person present said it appeared to be a regular holiday with them. The train again returned about six o'clock to Jersey City.

One of the passengers and temps the first the second of the cars.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
THE SECOND REGIMENT CALLED OUT—VOLUNTEERS.
Colonel Gregory has called out the Second regiment mice consist of the Independence Guard, Captain Grain; Washington Guard, Captain Speer; Greenville Guard, Cap-tain Liliendahl; Close Guard, Captain Van Buskirk, and a Colonel Gregory and staff make the Hudson House their

upon the Sheriff of the county for a military force, but he being absent at the State Fair the military could not act until he had signed the requisition.

Colonel Gregory deemed it advisable to have the military in readiness, and so ordered them out.

It is also reported that United States Marshal Rynders has been sent for.

There are several trains due from the West, which are detained on the other side of the obstruction, where their chances are very fair for remaining all night.

A volunteer company is also being organized to take part if necessary.

It is understood from good authority that Mr. Marsh has sent a proposition to Marshal Rynders offering him \$1,000 to render assistance, by which the mail may go through to night. Should the commany fail to fulfil their centracts they will rorted \$1,000 for the dist failure.

Mayor Collard is in search of Sheriff Beatty, who, it is interested, in freezing out of the way. Should he not be found by hair past sen or cook, con Gregory will usums the regiment for the night.

If the milk train, due here at half past ten o'clock, does not get through, the railroad company will lose about \$1.500.

Mayor Collard was unable to find the Sheriff, and Col. Gregory accordingly dismissed his command, with in-

81.500. Mayor Collard was unable to find the Sheriff, and Col. Gregory accordingly dismissed his command, with instructions to await further orders. The railroad company will, therefore, fail to despatch the mail before to-day—the trains will be detained, and the tunnel men still remain vertex.

THE STRANSHIP JASON OF THE GALWAY LINE. This fine specimen of naval architecture, which sailed from this port on Thursday, has recently become the property of Mr. Lever, and now flies the colors of the Irish Transatlantic Line. She is not yet five years old, is one of the cellent. She is an iron vessel, and her dimensions are the following:-Length over all, 338 feet; length of keel, 304 Her registered tonnage is 2,664, and her burden 3,200 tons. Her engines are two cylinder horizontals. She is 400 nominal horse power. Her boilers are 6 in number and her furnaces 16; some of the boilers having 3 furnaces and the others 2 each. Her cylinder is 64 feet in length and 3½ feet stroke. She is divided into 11 water-tight compartments by 10 bulkheads. Her saloon is one of the finest in any of the vessels on the Atlantic, and has easy the second class and steerage departments 650 more can be accommodated in a manner proportionably comfortable. She is rigged as a bark, her mainmast being the largest of any steamer excepting that of the Great Eastern, its circumference being 116 inches. Her prow is ornamented by a massive figure of an imaginary nature, representing the fabulous individual after whom she is named, and her exterior generally is handsomely finished. She has four decks and is 104 tons larger than the monster British transport Himalaya. The Jason made one of the fastest pasages to India and back on record, where she carried 900 troops, considerably more than was ever taken the same distance in any single steamship. Her officers pronounce her a very fast ship, and promise to have her home in ten days. Altogether she does full justice to the reputation of the Lever line. the second class and steerage departments 650 more can be

Testimonial from the British Government.—We have seen requested by Mr. John R. Dickinson, late first officer of the American ship Tuscarora, to acknowledge the re-ceipt of a valuable gold medal from the British government, and to express his sincere thanks for the honor which has thus been conferred upon him. The medal has been awarded for the heroic efforts of this officer, together with some volunteers of the Tuscarora, in de livering the shipwrecked crew of the British bark Norfolk, to the south of the Banks of Newfoundland, during very stormy weather, in the month of November last. The medal is encased in a fine morocco box, lined with blue velvet and white satin, with a cavity for its reception. On the obverse side of the medal is a bust of the Queen of England, with the inscription, "Victoria D. G., Britanniarum Regina, F. D. On the reverse is a crown and wreath. On the outside of the wreath are the words, "Humanity in saving the crew of the bark Norfolk, of Newcastle, November, 1858," and the words "John R. Dickinson" are plainly inscribed on the rim. The medal also bears the name of Sir Thomas Wyott, the eminent sculptor of the Royal Museum. On the outside cover of the box is the inscription:—

"Presented by the British government to John R. Dickinson for gallantry and humanity in saving the crew of the bark Norfolk, of Newcastle, November, 1858."

Mr. Dickinson expresses himself deeply grateful for this mark of appreciation, and is anxious that his sentiments should be made public.

Mysterhous Deafterarance.—A French cook, named

Jules Monier, who resided in Hoboken, left his house on last Saturday, and came to New York with the view, it is said, of collecting some money. He has not since been heard of by his people, and from the fact that when he was last seen he had in his possession some \$300, it is apprehended that he has fallen in with some ruffians and been robbed, or probably murdered. The police are trying to ferret out his whereabouts.

Hennessey, a fireman formerly attached to the steamboat New Haven, while under the influence of liquor fell into the North river at the foot of Duane street, and would have been drowned were it not for the timely assistance of officer King, who rescued him from the water.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning another accident—fortunately not fatal in results—from the incaution dent—fortunately not fatal in results—from the incautous handling of a fluid lamp, was reported. A young German girl, named Catharine Stringer, living at 230 Third street, was severely burned the evening before last in attempting to fill a fluid lamp while lighted. A portion of the liquid catching the flame, the lamp exploded, and instantly the girl was on fire and screamed wildly for assistantly the girl was on fire and screamed wildly for assistantly ran into the house, and procuring a large blanket, succeeded in smothering the flames—not, however, before the unfortunate girl was badly injured. DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Haifa Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—An Entire Block of Build-ings Demolished—Names of the Suf-

ity since the great fire of 1857 occurred last night. The fire broke out about nine o'clock, in the stable of F. Mehring & Co., and entirely destroyed it, together with its contents, including four valuable horses. The flames thence communicated to the blacksmith shop No. 45 Canal street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block bounded by Clinton, North Canal, Westnunicated to Blatchford's lead works and thence to the entirely destroyed. From the northwest corner of Fulton and Canal streets the fire communicated to the lumber yard of Ryerson & Miller, consuming nearly 3,000,000 feet, valued at \$40,000; and thence to the lumber yard of L. Sutherland, destroying his entire stock, valued at \$10,000; and thence to the lumber yard adjoining, consuming 2,000,000 feet. Mason & Co.'s machine shop, corner of North Canal and Carroll streets, was totally destroyed. From Ryerson's yard the fire communicated to the Vulcan Works of Warrington & McArthur, and thence to the Vulcan ton & McArthur, and thence to the Vulcan Boiler Works, destroying the block bounded by Futon, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks

djoining were partially destroyed. The principal losers are as follows:-

Avery & Co., \$40,000 : insured \$25,000

Walter Lull, lumber dealer, \$20,000; insured \$5,000.]
E. A. Rucker, plaining mill, \$7,000; no insurance. Warrington's Vulcan foundry, \$30,000; insured \$10,000. Mason, McArthur & Co., boiler works, \$6,000; insured

The Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper story of Biatch-

ord's building, \$8,000; no insurance.

ford's building, \$8,000; no insurance.

B. Bernauer, liquor dealer, \$3,000; fully insured.

Reformed Presbyterian church, \$2,000; insured \$1,000.

There were about one hundred frame dwellings, valued at from \$500 to \$1,000 each, destroyed; a large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The total loss is probably not less than \$500,000, and the total insurance will not exceed \$250,000, the greater part of which is in New Yerk, Providence, Hartford and Springfeld companies.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Two firemen were slightly injured by the falling walls.

Hope steam engine company, of Philadelphia, who were here as guests of Hope Hose Company, turned out with their engine, doing good service.

scriptions Raised.

A meeting was held last evening at the hall of the Poly-technic Institute, Brooklyn, for the purpose of devising means for building an Academy of Music, which shall, at its completion, be overshadowed by no _debt to be met by

The meeting was called to order by Judge Greenwood, and Hon. Samuel Sloan was chosen chairman, and A. C. Hull and James Howe secretaries.

A circular was read explaining the object of the meet-

ing, which was to devise means for completing the sub-

mittee, stated that when the subscription list was closed it was found that of the \$150,000 subscribed only \$141,000 was available, and as the Committee had determined to adhere to the original agreement, they would not go on and build unless \$30,000 additional should be raised. The Committee deemed it better to wait a while longer and have a building worthy of the city, and also free from debt.

debt.

Mr. J. B. Chittenden followed, concurring with Mr.

Low. He informed the meeting that the contracts can be ready early enough to have the building finished by the list of September, 1869. That the plan was to have the building 225 feet long by 90 feet deep, and that for \$175,000 a building could be erected that would be creditable to the city. He agreed to make his subscription from the original \$3,000 up to \$5,000, provided the remainder is pledged or raised in ten days.

15,000.
Mr. C. A. Townsend added to his own subscription \$500,
Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, \$1,000 additional.
Mr. A. M. White, \$500 additional.
The following gentlemen pledged to raise:
E. J. Lowber, \$500.
Edward Lambert, \$500.
C. H. Sand, \$500.
A. M. White, \$532
G. F. Thomas, \$41,0
Samuel Sloan,

Samuel Sloan, * 3.

W. M. Richar. Soft.

—and a committee of twenty-five gentlemen were invited to co-operate with the Board of Directors to raise the balance needed.

Mr. Chittenden stated that the plan embraced, including the Opera House, a large lecture room, which would of itself bring a large income and add towards enabling the stockholders to declare a handsome dividend. The locture room to be 86 feet by 42, and 37 feet high.

FATAL RESULT OF A SPREE.—As officer Hinchman, of the Fifteenth precinct, was patrolling his beat about hair-past two o'clock yesterday morning, he discovered two ment lying in the cellar of the house at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street. On approaching he found that one of them was dead, while the other was sound asleep by of them was dead, while the other was sound asleep by the side of the corpse. The officer procured assistance, and had both conveyed to the station house, where the corpse was placed in a separate room, and the other man, who gave his name as Patrick Clancy, was held in custody to await an examination by the Coroner. The name of deceased, it appears, is Patrick Sweeney, a man apparently about thirty-six years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, and Clancy, on being examined, stated that deceased and himself had been out drinking during the night, and that they were somewhat intoxicated. Passing the cellar corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, they both accidentally fell in, by which means, he supposes, his companion came to his death. Dr. Chas. A. Gallagher made a post mortem examination, and found the kidney ruptured, from the effects of which, doubtless, internal hemorrhage was brought on and death ensued. The jury rendered a verdict "That deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received by falling into an excavation corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street."

RAIROA ACHEST—About ten o'clock on Thursday evening, as one of the Hudson River Railroad Company was passed the Hudson River Railroad depot and attended by Dr. Livingston, who pronounced higher the passible. The lad was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he died shortly after. An inquest was held yesterday by one of the Coroners, when it appeared that the engineer saw deceased walking on the track, and gave the alarm, which was unheeded. He then put on the brakes, but before the locomotive could be stopped the poor young fellow was struck by the indied the body as that of Annrew J. Stone, one of his puils, ighteen years of age, and an tante of this State. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was also held on the body of a German, forty-six years of age, named Hierony mas

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was also held on the body of a German, forty-six years of age, named Hieronymus Raub, who fell down a flight of stairs at No. 104 Pits street, and died on Thursday from concussion of the brain.

Superior Court.

up for the ensuing October, November and December terms of this court. All notes of issue for said calender terms of this court. All notes of issue for said calender, must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of September, instant. New calendars, for the General and Special Terms for the month of Getober, 1859, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 24th day of September, instant. Each note of issue must state distinctly the nature and date of the issue, and whether it is for the Trial, General or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous calendar.) and also whether it is filed by the "plaintiff" or by the "defendant."

prospered during the past two years. The congregation is crowded, and the Sunday school the largest of that denomination in America. Two new galleries are now finishing, to accommodate a choir of 200, more than half of them youth, under the direction of Professor Andrews, of Boston. A new and magnificent organ has just been set up, and the whole edifice put in the best order. The Alles and Argus, of the 6th inst, says:—"For these improvements the church is greatly indebted to the untiring zeal and labor of its able and faithful pastor, Rev. Dr. Magon, under whose ministration it has been se greatly blessed and prospered; and with these new improvements and attractions, we see no reason why it should not enjoy an increased measure of prosperity, and stand foremost in the denomination for members, enterprise and influence." I the denomination for members, enterprise and influence. mination in America. Two new galleries are now fi